

## British troops to remain in Beirut

LONDON (R) — Britain said Wednesday that its troops would remain with the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut despite increasing pressure at home for their recall following the deaths of U.S. and French troops in the force. "We are taking the situation in Beirut very seriously," British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and I are reviewing this day by day and very carefully indeed," Foreign Office Junior Minister Richard Luce said on British Radio. Mr. Luce said Britain's main concern was whether or not the British contingent could contribute to achieving an independent Lebanon and help President Amin Gemayel impose his authority. Britain has a contingent of 97 troops serving in Beirut. Earlier Wednesday, Conservative parliamentarian Sir Anthony Kershaw demanded the withdrawal of the British troops and described their role as "judicious".

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## N. Yemeni minister leaves for Libya

SANA'A (R) — North Yemen's Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Hassan Makkhi left Wednesday for Tripoli with a message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, officials said. The message dealt with current Arab affairs and bilateral relations, they added. While in Tripoli, Mr. Makkhi and his delegation will attend celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of Libya's revolution which ousted the monarchy.

## Qatar receives Djibouti message

DOHA (R) — The ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani Wednesday received a message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled, officials said. The message, delivered by Djibouti's Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Mo'min Bahdoun Farah, concerned Arab and African affairs and bilateral relations, the officials added.

## Zia supports Turkish Cypriots

ANKARA (R) — Pakistan President Zia Ul Haq said Wednesday his country fully supported the cause of Turkish Cypriots and considered their problems as its own. Speaking at the University of Ankara, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate, Gen. Zia described the Turkish Cypriots' position on the divided island as "just and legitimate" and said Pakistan would continue to back them without hesitation.

## Pope prays for Lebanon 'martyr'

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Wednesday urged prayers for the "martyred people" of Lebanon who he said were in the throes of a fratricidal struggle. Speaking at the close of his weekly audience in St. Peter's Square, the pontiff said he felt particularly close to all who had been bereaved in the internal conflict and to those who viewed the country's future with increased anxiety.

## U.N. chief holds talks with Howe

LONDON (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Wednesday for informal talks covering a broad range of international affairs, the Foreign Office said. The secretary general, in Britain on a private visit, left London airport shortly after the hour-long meeting for a holiday in Portugal. The talks covered Namibia (South West Africa), the U.N. conference on Palestine in Geneva, the Iran-Iraq war, Cyprus, Chad and Afghanistan.

## Ulusu to visit Malaysia, Singapore

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will make a five-day official visit to Malaysia next week at the invitation of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

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## Qasem hopes U.N. confab will spawn peace drive

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

GENEVA — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem who is taking part in the U.N. conference on Palestine here Wednesday, expressed hope that this conference will arrive at a recommendation for starting a constructive dialogue with influential parties that can lead to a U.N.-sponsored peace initiative.

He said that a dialogue with influential parties is necessary if a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands is to be achieved. This dialogue should be with the two superpowers and some European nations, Mr. Qasem said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Qasem spoke also about the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Last year Jordan tried, through an intensive dialogue with the PLO, to reach some sort of a formula to serve as a starting point to rescue the Palestinian land from occupation, he said.

This dialogue was in conformity with the resolutions passed at the Fez Arab summit, but our priority should now be to save the land and its people from occupation, Mr. Qasem added.

He said: "Jordan also believes that priority should be given to the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state. For this to be achieved we must put our priorities right, and therefore we embarked on the dialogue but for some reasons stemming from within the PLO and from without, this dialogue was prevented from progressing and achieving any result."

Jordan's principal aim from this dialogue was to save the people and the occupied land, Mr. Qasem explained, "and then we aim at helping the Palestinians to establish their own independent state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

He said that the PLO should arrive at its own decisions, independent from any influences and these decisions will be for the best

levi there was a concerted effort in the intense fighting in Beirut to single out and fire on the Marines, although he said there were conflicting reports on whether they were the target.

He said there was no plan to change the number or role of the 1,200 Marines serving in the peace force along with French, British and Italian troops. Four French soldiers and a French security policeman were also killed in this week's fighting.

Shultz pledged U.S. aid in every way possible following Mr. Gem-

interest of the Palestinian people's rights. "We must not forget that Israel plans to evacuate the land and remove all Arab character from it."

Referring to the talks he held in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco with PLO officials, Mr. Qasem said he stressed the danger inherent in Israel's plans to evict Arabs from their land following the recent events in Hebron.

"We must seriously view the recent events in Hebron and Israel's ambitious plans in the city, because it is an Islamic holy city and has been so, for hundreds of years," Mr. Qasem said.

He said that the Jerusalem Committee will soon be asked to convene to discuss the situation in Hebron.

Referring to an Arab summit, Mr. Qasem said: "It is hoped that such a summit will be held in Riyadh and Saudi Arabia is expected to pave the way for this summit to make the conference a success. At this summit such questions as the Palestine problem, the Iraq-Iran war and the development in Lebanon will be discussed along with problems of concern to the Arab World."

"The Arab should now work towards ending their disputes and differences. This is the only way by which we can confront the challenges and end occupation and aggression," Mr. Qasem said.

Prince Hassan voiced Jordan's concern over the developments in Lebanon over the past two days and stressed Jordan's deep kee-



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as the Regent prior to the departure of His Majesty King Hussein on a trip to Far East Wednesday. (Petra photo)

## Hussein, Noor arrived in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here Wednesday on their way to China. They were met by Vice President Judge Mohammad Halim and senior government officials.

After the official ceremony at the airport the King and the Queen left for the guest palace for an overnight stay.

The King and Queen were seen off at the airport by Their Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Crown Prince Hassan, Princess Sarwat, and Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein as well as Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Speakers of the Senate and the National Consultative Council, Court Minister Amer Khannash, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleeb, Public Security Director Mohammad Idris, the Commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Forces Ihsan Shardam, members of the diplomatic corps.

The King and Queen are accompanied by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh and the assistant army chief of staff for planning.

The current flareup of fighting, the president said, had been triggered by irresponsible and unknown elements, but thanks to the army, all acts of dissent will soon be over.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

## Hassan confers with Gemayel by phone

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, acting upon directives from His Majesty King Hussein, Wednesday made a telephone call to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to enquire about the situation in Lebanon.

Prince Hassan voiced Jordan's concern over the developments in Lebanon over the past two days and stressed Jordan's deep kee-

nness on maintaining Lebanon's safety, stability and territorial integrity.

Prince Hassan also expressed Jordan's support for President Gemayel's efforts for restoring normal life to Lebanon and bringing about national reconciliation.

The president expressed his appreciation to Prince Hassan for Jordan's concern and assured him

that the situation in Beirut and its suburbs was gradually returning to normal. He also stressed his determination to pursue all efforts for bringing about a national reconciliation in Lebanon.

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He also reviewed with Mr. Murphy the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as Israel's continued occupation of Lebanon. Also speaking at the meeting were several Senate members who urged the United States to work towards the establishment of peace. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador Richard Vets.

Mr. Murphy Wednesday was also received by the Foreign Ministry's acting Secretary General who spoke about the Palestine issue. "The achievement of a just peace in the Middle East is the sole guarantee for restoring stability to the region," Mr. Tarawneh said.

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During the meeting Mr. Arar and Mr. Murphy discussed the Middle East situation in general and the Lebanese and the Lebanese issues in particular. The meeting was attended by several

## Nishanov renews call for international conference on Mideast

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Soviet Union considers it necessary to speed up efforts aimed at convening an international conference on the Middle East, as there is a real platform for such a conference represented in the principles of the Fez summit Arab peace plan and the Soviet peace proposals," the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Rafik Nishanov, has said.

In an address Tuesday marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union, Mr. Nishanov said: "The only proper way to a Middle East settlement passes along collective efforts of all parties concerned and with the participation on equal basis of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

"The Soviet Union believes the conflict in the Middle East may and must be solved not by ways of military confrontation but by political and peaceful means, and on the basis of considering the legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples in this area," the Soviet ambassador pointed out.

He expressed hope that the Americans would launch another initiative for Middle East peace and such an initiative would not be influenced by the forthcoming presidential elections in the U.S., which he said, may bring in political influence based on the candidates aspiring for Jewish American votes.

Before his departure on Wednesday, Mr. Nishanov made an intensive tour of the Baqa'a refugee camp, visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with several Jordanian officials. In his Middle East tour, he also visited Egypt and held talks with officials there.

The essential aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict is that it is a result of confrontation between imperialism and Zionism from one side and national liberation movement in this area from another," he said.

Herut, whose nominee must then be accepted by the six other coalition partners, was racing against time.

Begin, stepping down after six years as prime minister, said Tuesday he would give his colleagues a short time to settle the succession before submitting his resignation.

No deadline was set but Herut officials said they assumed Mr. Begin would hand his resignation to President Chaim Herzog before the Jewish new year holiday next Wednesday.

Relations between Tehran and Paris are at a low ebb mainly because of France's open support for Iraq in the Gulf war and the presence in France of Iranian opposition leaders.

Mr. Gallo also praised the seven crew members and the 10 hostages for their courage and calm during their four-day ordeal.

The French government wishes to stress that action by the Ira-

## Arar urges 'serious' U.S. peace efforts

to Israel encouraging it to pursue its intransigence and perpetuate its occupation of Arab lands," Mr. Arar said.

He said, "Israel has rejected the Reagan peace proposal, occupied a large part of Lebanon's territory and continues to pursue an expansionist policy and above all it is planning further acts of aggression in the region which is bound to escalate tension and move the region away from the aspiration of peace."

"The United States," Mr. Arar said, "is the only party that is capable of putting an end to Israel's intransigence."

"The recent U.S. veto at the U.N. Security Council killing an Arab-sponsored draft resolution which called for the dismantling of Israeli settlements, has come as a shock to the Arab World and proved that the United States is not serious in establishing peace in the region. The Arabs now believe the veto was part of America's reward

for Israel's intransigence."

During the meeting Mr. Arar and Mr. Murphy discussed the Middle East situation in general and the Lebanese and the Lebanese issues in particular. The meeting was attended by several

Senate members who spoke about the Palestine issue. "The achievement of a just peace in the Middle East is the sole guarantee for restoring stability to the region," Mr. Tarawneh said.

Washington was telling the Arabs to accept the Reagan plan or resign themselves to a continuation of the present intolerable situation, he said, adding: "If this is not blackmail, then what is it?"

## Arafat to address

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat plans to address the conference. Arab diplomatic sources said Wednesday night.

Mr. Arafat, who originally announced he would not attend the conference, might arrive here as early as Thursday and intends to speak to the 11-day meeting.

PLO officials were trying to keep news of Mr. Arafat's change of plans a secret for security reasons, they said, adding that he was likely to be flown by helicopter directly from Geneva Airport to the heavily guarded Palais des Nations U.N. building in the city.

## Soviets attack U.S. Middle East policy

GENEVA (R) — The Soviet Union Wednesday accused the United States of trying to blackmail Arab states into accepting President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

In a speech to the U.N. Conference on Palestine which bitterly attacked all aspects of U.S. Middle East policy, Soviet delegation chief Vladimir Vinogradov said the Reagan plan was aimed solely at Israel domination and Arab capitulation.

The plan proposes an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories coupled with the creation of a Palestinian entity associated with Jordan.

Mr. Vinogradov said the Reagan plan was aimed at "giving Israel a dominant position not only with regard to the Palestinians but also to other neighbouring Arab peoples. In other words what is proposed to the Arabs is capitulation."

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# MIDDLE EAST

## Habre wants pact with Libya but has no hopes

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — Chadian President Hissene Habre said he was willing to sign a non-aggression pact with Libya.

But he held no hope of successful negotiations with Libya, which is widely accused of backing rebels occupying parts of northern Chad, including the major base of Faya-Largeau.

He told a group of French journalists: "I am ready to sign a reciprocal non-aggression pact with Libya." He said Chad wanted to live in peace with all its neighbours.

Mr. Habre appeared to rule out anything but a military solution to what he called the Libyan occupation.

"It is not diplomatic palavers that will make Libya withdraw from Faya-Largeau," he said.

Mr. Habre again ruled out any possibility of talks with the rebel leader, former President Goukouni Oueddei.

"For the moment the only interlocutor is Libya," he said without mentioning Mr. Goukouni's name in an interview that lasted nearly 90 minutes.

"We must be realistic by talking to the principal element," Mr. Habre said while accusing Libya of imperial ambitions and of settling into northern Chad with a view to making Mr. Habre's forces fight on several fronts as rebels carried out subversion.

Mr. Habre's government, along

telling itself massively in the North, the great danger was that Libyan occupation could become permanent, he said.

He said federalism had never worked anywhere — even the American system had moved towards centralism — and he did not understand how others could propose it on behalf of Chad.

Mr. Habre held out the possibility of elections once peace was finally restored.

"Once we have complete peace and security, let the Chadians themselves choose, in free and democratic elections, what solution they want for their future," he said.

### U.N. council debate

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — The United Nations Security Council was to resume its debate Wednesday on a complaint by Chad of Libyan aggression, a U.N. spokesman announced.

The council last met to discuss this issue on Aug. 16. Despite efforts since then, mainly by the Council's non-aligned members, to draft a resolution likely to win adoption, a Council source said this had so far proved impossible.

Wednesday's U.N. meeting will be the last held under the current council presidency of ambassador Luc De La Barre De Nanteuil of France. The president for September will be Guyana's ambassador Noel Sinclair.

French President Francois Mitterrand has suggested this possibility.

Mr. Habre criticised President Mitterrand for delays in sending French troops and warplanes until after Faya-Largeau had fallen and for suggesting a federal solution to Chad's conflict among its warring factions.

Mr. Habre said his government was aware of what he called Libyan preparations for an invasion of Chad before the oasis town was attacked and warned France of the danger, calling for air cover and tanks.

"French intervention would uncontestedly have stopped the Libyan advance," he said.

Now, with a lull in fighting going into its third week and Libya "ins-

## West Bank villagers see Virgin Mary

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)** — Hundreds of Palestinian residents of the village of Beit Sahur, near Bethlehem, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, say they have seen a vision of the Virgin Mary. East Jerusalem newspapers said Wednesday.

Al-Fajr newspaper said worshippers celebrating a feast day in honour of the Virgin Mary were gathered in a village church Tuesday when an apparition appeared.

## Israel plans to withhold its U.N. dues in protest

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Israel has announced it would withhold part of its share of the United Nations budget devoted to what it regards as anti-Israel activities.

Israeli U.N. representative Yehuda Blum said this would include a controversial U.N. conference on the question of Palestine being held in Geneva till Sept. 7.

It would also cover Israel's share of the cost of running the U.N. committee on the exercise of

inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

"It would be absurd for the state of Israel to finance these anti-Israel activities," Mr. Blum told a press conference.

In fact we would expect as many right-minded states as possible to refrain from funding these activities which have become a regular feature of the U.N. budget."

He could not give a figure for the total amount that Israel would refuse to pay.



A FAREWELL TO ARMS: A Lebanese soldier, his arms raised in surrender to his leftist captors in the Hay Al Sellem early Tuesday, seems to be shouting "don't shoot." Fighting continued with small arms between the Lebanese regulars and

their leftist antagonists despite a ceasefire set by both sides. In Monday's heavy fighting in and around Beirut, 15 soldiers and two U.S. Marines were killed and scores wounded. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Gen. Poli heads Operation Manta

**PARIS (R)** — Gen. Jean Poli, the paratroopers officer commanding French forces sent to Chad under "Operation Manta," was chosen because of his record as an Africa specialist, military sources say.

A veteran of the Algerian War, he has spent a large part of his three decades in the army in African countries including Togo, Djibouti and Zaire.

The son of a military family, 54-year-old Gen. Poli joined the army in 1950 and graduated from the elite St. Cyr military academy.

The sources said he was an archetypal professional paratrooper — square-jawed, blue-eyed, wiry and laconic.

The army spotted him as a potential high-flier from the start and he has been given a series of testing jobs requiring diplomatic as well as military skills, they added.

In Chad, he has at his disposal an estimated 3,000 men armed with advanced weapons and can call on the support of Jaguar ground attack aircraft and Mirage fighters.

Officially, the French forces sent to support President Hissene Habre's government against Libyan-backed rebels are acting

as instructors, but they have been empowered to retaliate if attacked.

Gen. Poli is under the command of Gen. Jean-Jacques Lacaze, head of the French chief of staff, and not of the Chadian authorities.

During the Algerian War in the 1950s, Gen. Poli commanded an anti-guerrilla training centre before

being sent to Togo for his first assignment in black Africa.

He returned to Algeria in 1960, serving there until the end of the war two years later when President De Gaulle granted independence to France's former colony.

Later periods of service with parachute regiments in Madagascar and Djibouti were interspersed with study at the war college and other high-level military training institutes in France.

Gen. Poli's last African post before his return to France in 1982 was as a military adviser to Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also sent troops to Chad to help Mr. Habre.

Promoted to Brig. Gen. last October, Gen. Poli has since been second in command in charge of operations of the 11th Paratroop Division based in Toulouse in southwest France.

The division forms part of the rapid deployment force which France has created to enable it to intervene quickly in African conflicts and also in Europe in case of war between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

## University closed down in troubled Pakistani region

**KARACHI (R)** — Pakistan's military government has closed a university in the troubled province of Sind after students agitating against martial law blocked a highway linking Hyderabad with the Indian border, a government spokesman said in the provincial capital of Karachi Wednesday.

The spokesman said the agricultural university at Tando Jam near Hyderabad, 200 kilometers north of Karachi, would be closed indefinitely.

Police used more than 100 canisters of tear gas trying to disperse several thousand students occupying the highway on Monday, opposition sources said.

The students, supporting a civil disobedience campaign launched by an opposition alliance known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), kept up the blockade for five hours.

It was the first closure of a university in 17 days of protests against martial law.

inst the military regime of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq. Most colleges are still closed for the summer break but students in Sind have boycotted many of those which have resumed classes.

In Hala, north of Hyderabad, about 30 people were injured Tuesday in a clash with police after a truck accidentally veered into a large crowd marching along a highway, opposition sources said. They said several people were also injured in the accident itself.

The crowd later attacked a post office and two banks in Hala before their religious leader Mekhmoor Talib Maula appealed to them to disperse peacefully.

Maula, regarded by followers as a living saint, has mobilised thousands of people for several peaceful protests against martial law.

Opposition sources said more than 34 people were arrested in demonstrations in Sind Tuesday.

## 674 Indians said jailed in 6 Gulf countries

**NEW DELHI (R)** — A total of 674 Indian nationals are in jails in six Gulf countries, the Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim said.

He said in a written reply in the Lower House of Parliament that the largest group was detained in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), where 450 were in jail.

Ninety-five were imprisoned in Kuwait, 69 in Saudi Arabia, 35 in Oman, 22 in Qatar and three in Bahrain.

They faced a variety of charges.

including smuggling of drugs, murder, theft, alcohol offences, rape, adultery, forgery, illegal entry and traffic offences, the minister stated.

Indian missions were in contact with the countries concerned to ensure their trials were conducted fairly and to assist in securing their release, he added.

The Gulf countries employ large numbers of Indians in construction projects and as skilled labour such as doctors, teachers and engineers.

## Singapore criticises Israel

**SINGAPORE (R)** — Israel, which has become more secure than ever before under Prime Minister Menachem Begin, should have the good sense to come to terms with its neighbours, the English-language Straits Times said Wednesday.

In an editorial on the Israeli leader's resignation entitled "What next after Begin," the influential daily, which often reflects government opinion, said that Israel could not ignore the plight of the Palestinians forever.

Having gone so far under Mr. Begin's determined if often stormy leadership, Israel has nothing to lose in coming to terms with its neighbours in the Middle East.

"On the contrary, if it can apply its obvious talents to the search for a lasting and honourable peace with as much vigour as it has shown in the battlefield, it was everything to gain."

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, police	109
Blood bank	74121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8
Queen Alia Int'l Airport	08 53333

HIND	
Dr. Fahrid Haddad	3409
Khalid pharmacy	5056

ZARAQ	
Dr. Mehab Al Hijjawi	41217
Dalal Jerusalem pharmacies	(--)

GENERAL	
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel committee	66542
Price complaints	661176
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (America)	450/400
Apple (Smith)	450/400
Apple (local)	400/350
Banana	210/180
Banana (Mukammar)	320/280
Beetroot	320/300
Cabbage	150/120
Carrot	170/140
Cauliflower (white)	250/200
Corn	130/100
Cucumber (large)	180/150
Cucumber (small)	360/250
Eggplant	421/366
French fries (per 100)	149/137
Ginger (per 100)	149/137
Kuwaiti dates	1263.5/1287.6
Lemon	74.7/76.3
Lettuce	122.3/123
Lettuce guinea	325.6/330
French guinea	45.7/46
Imperial dinner	421.6/426.6
Ice cream (per 100)	149/137
Italian dinner (per 100)	149/137
Kuwaiti dates	1263.5/1287.6
Lentils	120/110
Lettuce (dry)	120/110
Okra	280/240
Pears	500/450
Pepper (Sweet)	180/150
Pepper (Hot Green)	200/150
Plums	300/250
Potatoes	150/120
Radicchio	120/100
Rhubarb	160/120
Rice	300/250</



# Jordan Times

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## Plan in ruins

EXACTLY one year after its birth, the Reagan initiative for the Middle East lies in ruins — good enough to make history but little use in a generation yearning for peace and human progress.

An opportunity missed, if that is what some of us would call the U.S. initiative now, it is easy to say the forces of evil have destroyed it. If it is a mechanism failed, it is easy to fault the principles underlying its theory. And if it is a peace process that has never got off the ground, it is also not difficult to put the blame squarely on its wrong timing. For good or bad, however, the Reagan plan's tragic collapse is neither, nor could it be easily explained as all that.

Political reductionism, even expediency, may be cathartic, but it is definitely not the answer to complex arguments over the present situation in the Middle East; it is safe to assume that the Reagan proposals of last September 1 have failed simply because neither the Arab World nor Israel would opt for them — far totally different reasons of course.

Far the Israelis, the even success of American diplomacy in this area needed the friendship and full co-operation of the Arabs. For that to happen, Israel would no doubt reason, the Americans would have to lessen their total support for the Jewish state, and Israel would have to make territorial compromises as well. Neither option would have been acceptable to the Likud coalition of "Eretz Israel", and therefore the Reagan initiative would not only have to be rejected but also fought openly. The fight did take place and as is now evident Israel managed to stave off the threat which unexpectedly came from Washington last September, so soon after the U.S.-Israel tacit agreement on the objectives of the Lebanon invasion.

For the Arabs, it was not so much of ceding Palestine proper to the Israelis for ever, and of having to compromise chunks of the West Bank and even the Golan Heights as well, that prevented them from joining the U.S.-led peace process. It was deep-seated and, for that matter, justifiable — suspicion in U.S. intentions, credibility and ability to deliver Israel that held them back from signing on to whatever was offered by the U.S. president.

In one full year after Mr. Reagan announced his initiative, the U.S. has failed to dispel any of the Arabs' fears about its intentions or make up for lost confidence and its credibility. The Israelis are still occupying large parts of Lebanon, long after the U.S. promised us that the Israeli occupation army would leave all Lebanese territories before the end of 1982. Not one-day's freeze was effected on building Jewish settlement in the West Bank. And virtually no effort was expended by the U.S. to convince us Arabs that official Washington was a credible and honest mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This is where we stand today vis-a-vis the Reagan initiative of last September 1. How it all will end, we simply have no way of knowing, but the going is tough and dangerous — the future uncertain.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Europe's short term strategy

IT IS rather difficult to find a convincing reason for Europe's retreating from taking part in the U.N. Conference on Palestine now going on in Geneva. It seems that the European nations preferred to be present only as observers as there is in their view nothing to tempt them to undertake an active role in settling the Palestinian issue for the present at least. It seems that the European Community is still satisfied with the Venice and Brussels declarations on Palestine. But those declarations have not achieved anything and did not bring the Middle East any nearer to peace, let alone affecting in any measure U.S. policy towards the region and its support for Israel's aggression.

Europe is again proving that its policy is based on short term calculations in its dealings with the Arab World. This is clear because its policy has proved that: 1. Europe's cool attitude towards the Geneva conference has damaged the European image in the Arab World. 2. This attitude has been a shock to the optimists who thought that the European Community will now be able to play a more constructive role in the region independent of any U.S. influences. But the European countries should remember that the Arab countries will not forget such attitudes and any future lip service to the Arabs will not be sufficient to improve Europe's image. Additionally it should be remembered that the Arabs cannot be divided for ever and once solidarity is achieved, Europe will find it even harder to improve its relations with the Arab Nation.

### Al Dustour: U.N.'s brave efforts

THE CONVENING of a U.N. conference on Palestine is in itself proof enough of deep international interest in the plight of the Palestinian people and the desire on the side of the world community to find a lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The committee which organised the conference realises that the delegates can only issue resolutions that are not binding. But it should be remembered that the resolutions bear considerable weight on international public opinion because the delegates are expected to discuss the dangers and threats to peace caused by the Arab-Israeli conflict. The conference and its recommendations are the responsibility of the United Nations which, over the past 30 years, has been trying to settle the issue without achieving any success.

We appreciate what the United Nations has been trying to achieve especially over the last 10 years, and we realise that the U.S. was instrumental in aborting all U.N. efforts to achieve such a settlement. The attitude of the U.S. is best demonstrated in its boycott of the present conference in Geneva. This exposes to the world the real face of America and its hostility towards the Arabs. The European countries are also to blame for sending only observers instead of taking an active part in the conference. The Europeans should realise that they were responsible for planting Israel in the midst of the Arab Nation and therefore are responsible for all the problems that have been created by their deed.

## The American peace maker and Mideast fading horizons

By Mohammed Fadhel Jamali

THE United States, perhaps the world's greatest power, claims to be a champion of freedom and democracy and to be a promoter of human rights. It has strategic and economic interests in the Middle East; it has the friendship of many Arab states and of countless influential Arab individuals who are thankful for an American education and cherish the American ideals of freedom and democracy; it is anxious to win the friendship of the awakening world of Islam. If the U.S. was to abide by the principles of the U.N. Charter, accept the U.N. resolutions, be guided by the rule of international law and apply its high moral standards, without any form of discrimination, it could play its natural role as peace-bringer to the Middle East.

Yet, for reasons of internal politics, the U.S. has failed in this role. It has adopted policies which support Israel at the expense of Arab rights and national dignity; it has condoned Israel's aggression, expansionism, chauvinism and religious fanaticism as well as that state's policy of attempting to subvert the Arab World by exploiting religious differences, as it is now doing in Lebanon. The U.S. has given Israel a greater military strength than the combined Arab World and a veto power over all U.S. Arab relationships in the political and military fields. And, in

effect, the U.S. has given Israel a veto in the U.N. security council by itself vetoing resolutions calling on Israel to adopt a more civilised mode of behaviour. This has paralysed the Security Council and rendered it impotent to deal with the Middle East's problems.

This U.S. policy is harmful to the Arabs, the Jews, and to America's own interests and to world peace. The plight of the Palestinian Arabs has been one of misery and homelessness since 1948. They have been forced to live in exile, in refugee camps or under Israeli occupation. Did the U.S. forget, when it supported the creation of the state of Israel, that the Arabs of Palestine were human beings entitled to human rights and self-determination?

U.S. support of aggressive Israeli policies has harmed the Jewish people; it has damaged Jewish morality. In the long run Jewish interests will be served by Israel coming to an understanding with the Arab and Islamic worlds. The present Israeli policy sows the seeds of hatred and breeds revenge. The harsh domination of the Palestinians, the invasion of Lebanon, Israel's role in the Sabra-Shatila massacre, have all tended to feed anti-Semitism in various parts of the world. It is an anathema that the U.S. should sustain a government which indirectly feeds anti-Semitism.

The decline of American prestige throughout the Arab World

needs no elaboration. In many Arab and Muslim countries the U.S. is considered as the foremost enemy, and this is entirely due to U.S. support for aggressive Zionism. America's friends in the Arab World are losing ground; radical policies are gaining support. The door is being opened to Communism. The argument that a military strong Israel is the best protection for U.S. interests in the Middle East is false. By its actions Israel has antagonised the peoples of the region and thus impaired U.S. interests. If the situation in the Middle East deteriorates further, world peace will be threatened. A holocaust could engulf Arabs and Jews alike. Israel possesses nuclear weapons and generals like Sharon would be tempted to use them.

I am sure many knowledgeable U.S. citizens, including those in positions of responsibility, accept the truth of what I have said, but they are unable to change the course of U.S. policy. I do not doubt the good intentions of ex-President Jimmy Carter and President Reagan nor their desire to achieve a Middle East settlement based on justice, but both have failed due to the restrictions of domestic politics. Mr. Carter favoured Israel at the expense of Arab unity and Egyptian dignity in pushing through the Camp David accords; Mr. Reagan has rewarded Israel for invading Lebanon by forcing Lebanon to sign a

withdrawal agreement which encroaches on its sovereignty and ignores the interests of other Arab states. Instead the U.S. should have forced Israel to withdraw completely and to pay a heavy indemnity for the loss of life and property.

I frankly believe that because of its domestic politics the U.S. alone is not able to bring peace to the Middle East. I believe it is time for the task to be turned over to the U.N. Security Council and for its five permanent members to participate in finding a solution. The aim of the conference should be the implementation of U.N. resolutions calling for respect of the boundaries of all states in the region, including those of a Palestinian state. I further believe that the states of the region, including Israel, should renounce the use of all nuclear weapons and agree to reduce their forces to the level necessary for internal security. If such an agreement is reached it should be underwritten by the permanent members of the Security Council. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility for the Middle East to become a region of peace, brotherhood and tolerance.

Dr. Jamali, a lecturer at Tunis University, is a former prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq. He wrote this article for Middle East International, London.

## Reagan's forgotten peace plan

A YEAR ago President Reagan launched a bold initiative for peace in the Middle East. The Sept. 1 plan, which called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, raised hopes that the United States was again prepared to play a vital role in regional peacemaking.

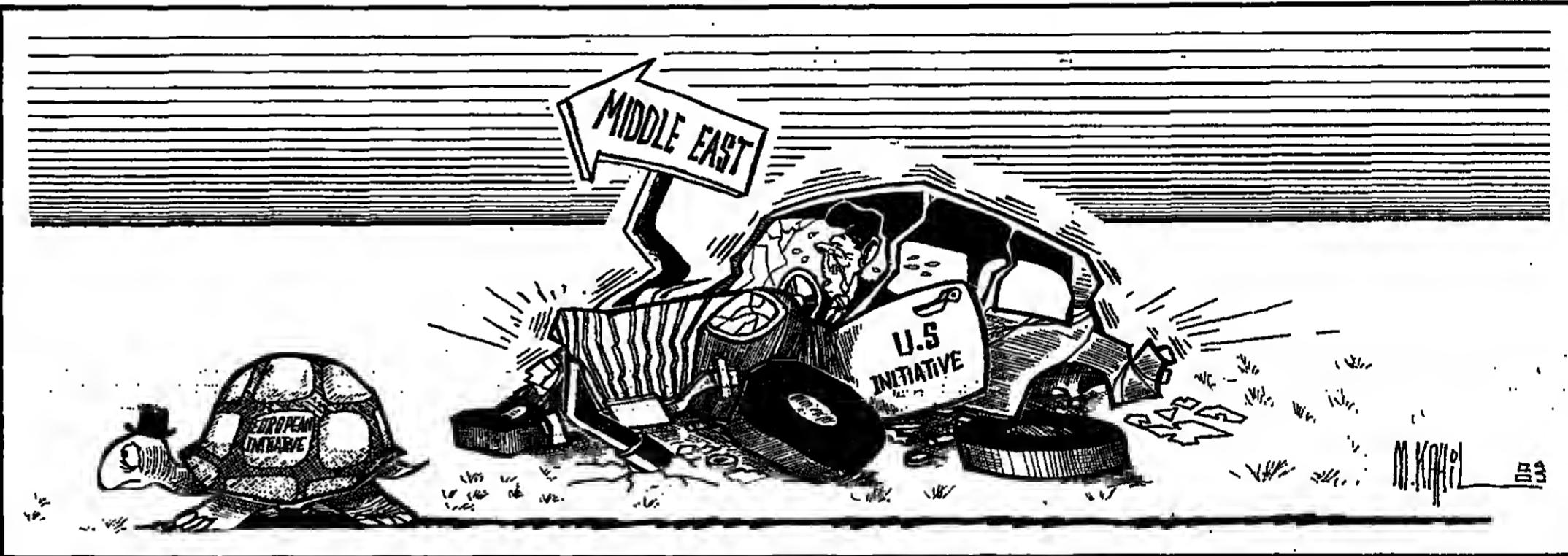
Beyond Lebanon, however, lies the larger deadlocked question of Palestinian self-determination. The Begin government shrewdly used this period to accelerate its colonisation of the West Bank. If there were any doubt at all that Israel seeks to incorporate these occupied lands and resist a territorial compromise such as that proposed by Washington, it was dispelled by Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens in remarks recently. "We're approaching the point where the facts are irreversible and our control over Judea and Samaria is assured," he told members of his party.

Even since the 1967 war the United States has characterised the Jewish settlements as "illegal" and firmly supported U.N. resolution 242 calling for withdrawal of Israel from Arab territory. The Reagan plan of Sept. 1 also reaffirms 242. Yet recently the State Department called a dismantling

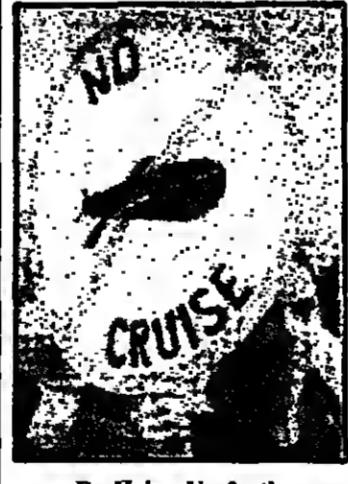
of existing settlements "impractical" — a gratuitous comment that can only encourage Israeli expansion.

In an apparent effort to minimise the damage of that diplomatic gaffe, Mr. Reagan this weekend reiterated his commitment to his peace plan. He called the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank "an obstacle to peace." But such words, to have meaning, must be matched by an active, full-time U.S. diplomatic effort aimed at achieving a peace settlement.

What such absorption of the West Bank would mean for the character and security of Israel is the subject of intense debate among Israelis. It should also be the concern of the U.S. government. President Reagan may calculate that the United States need not worry at the moment, given the state of disarray in the Arab World and the new uncertainties in Israel. But, if the history of the region is any guide, the Palestinian question will not remain dormant. If the U.S. is to forestall future conflict, it must stick by its principles — including the principles enunciated in the Sept. 1 peace plan. — Christian Science Monitor.



## W. German anti-war, protest campaign opens



By Heinz Verfurth

BONN — In a northern suburb of Bonn where the city still has a rural look, preparations are under way for the campaign against stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Germany.

The campaign coordinating committee has rented a shop in Rheindorf, only a few miles from the corridors of power where government officials are worrying what the campaigners may be cooking up.

The change in outward appearance could hardly be more striking. There is a blue and white statue of the Virgin Mary in one wall of the building where the campaign premises are.

There she stands, her hands quietly folded in prayer. Alongside her posters proclaim in bold colour their protest against missile modernisation.

No to the Pershing II and cruise missiles and yes to a plebiscite on the issue is the message they spell out in block capitals.

The office is sparingly equipped and has a look of spontaneous disorderliness that is typical of the alternative movement.

But campaign headquarters staff, who are mostly young people, leave little doubt that it is going to be the start of something big.

This autumn, they say, there are

says Leinen. "But we would be quite happy to welcome Christian Democrats, too."

Besides, the peace movement was no longer very worried about Communist infiltration after experience gained at the October 1981 and June 1982 peace rallies in Bonn.

It represents 26 organisations and groups with widely varying political targets.

By no means all of them are aimed solely at the objectives of the peace movement, but all are very much in favour of opposing the new missiles.

They include the BBU, or Federal Association of Environmental Civic Initiative Groups, the Greens, the Young Democrats, the Young Socialists, the Socialist Youth and the DGB, or trade union, youth movement.

Then there is the Action Suhnezeichen, the Church Grass Roots Movement, the Protestant Students, conscientious objector's groups and the Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation.

There are groups such as Women for Peace, the Federation of Non-Violent Action Groups, the Committee for Basic Rights and Democracy and the Federal Congress of Development Policy Action Groups.

If the list of constituent organisations is any guide there is little to indicate that the coordinating committee is Communist front, as the Bonn Interior Ministry or the Verfassungsschutz, or domestic counter-espionage agency, in Cologne at times broadly hints.

"If you ask me what influence the Communists have," says Jo Leinen, spokesman for the BBU and a member of the coordinating committee, "then all I can say is that it is twenty-sixths."

This is a reference to the Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation and the conscientious objectors organisation. Both helped to launch the Krefeld Appeal, an anti-missile petition. Both are pro-Communist.

"We have never denied for a moment that there are Communists among our supporters."

Monday, 17 October, will be women's day, with chains of women forming round ordnance factories and military installations.

Tuesday is billed as the day of anti-militarism and international security. The activities planned include burning of draft cards and leafleting in front of barracks.

The rallies were so successful that the non-Communist groups feel confident enough not to attach too much importance to allegations that they are Communist-infiltrated or the peace movement is Communist.

The steering committee of the campaign organisation consists of representatives of Aktion Suhnezeichen, the BBU, the National Union of Students, the Federal Congress of Development Policy Action Groups and Women for Peace.

The sixth member of the steering committee may be the pro-Communist conscientious objectors' group but they are unlikely to make much headway against the other five.

The coordinating committee is concentrating mainly on a campaign week from 15 to 22 October on which a Cologne conference decided last April.

Community groups said at the conference that they felt mass rallies were the most effective form of protest, but they were unable to prevail over those who favoured imaginative non-violent activities all over the country.

The schedule they finally agreed on provides for five "days of resistance" in October that are to be discussed and coordinated with various professional and social groups and hobbies.

Civil disobedience activities are to culminate in four large-scale peace rallies to be held in Hamburg, Bonn, Stuttgart and West Berlin.

The week will get off to a decentralised start on the Saturday, with Sunday being earmarked as a day for activities by Christians and other religious communities.

Civil disobedience activities are to culminate in four large-scale peace rallies to be held in Hamburg, Bonn, Stuttgart and West Berlin.

There will be a "plebiscite" as part of which people are called on to hang the peace movement's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings and platform debates will be held all over the city, with reports given by local and regional peace groups, followed by the mass rally in the Hofgarten.

With such a wide range of ac-

tivities planned, the coordinating committee, which is keen to point out that its work is financed by Mr. Andropov, aims to register the entire city as the location of its demonstration.

The rally will be held in the pedestrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Poppelsdorfer Allee.

In Hamburg the rally is to converge from meeting points in various parts of the city on the Rathaus and the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to be formed between Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm. Blockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great expectations of the imagination individual groups are to put to use and the numbers of people who are likely to take part.

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.

Jo Leinen is more forthright. "We are already thinking in terms of a million," he says.

Activities will not be limited to the one week. Many other moves are planned beforehand. Peace camps are being held all over the country for training in non-violent political strike.

A U.S. military installation in Swabia is to be blockaded in September by demonstrators including leading writers, such as Heinrich Böll and Gunter Grass, Social Democrats such as Erhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine, and 28 Green MP's in Bonn.

Later next month Artists for Peace are to hold open-air concerts in Hamburg featuring a host of well-known bands and stars such as Udo Lindenberg, Franz Josef Degenhardt and Wolf Biermann.

There can be little doubt that the peace movement will be more active than ever before in the months to come. But will there be the much-vaunted hot autumn?

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "talk of violence" that plays a part in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on both sides.



He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hanover, between politicians, leading police officers and representatives of peace movement.

He hopes this gathering, which is to be held early in September, will end all risks of polarisation between the peace movement and the police.

Misgivings and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Mr. Leinen feels it is important as a means of ensuring that aggression is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope walk, as Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police and demonstrators in Krefeld last month.

He realises that if violence is taken

# Gibraltar: Still a thorn in Spain's heart

By Boris Weintraub

**WASHINGTON** — The Rock of Gibraltar is everyone's symbol of permanence, strength, and security. Its long history is anything but.

When officials of Great Britain and Spain sit down to discuss the Rock's future, as they are scheduled to do, the ghosts of kings and captains will be at the conference table — Crusader knights who pushed out Islamic rulers, Spanish Catholics who battled English and Dutch Protestants.

What has attracted the attention of European powers to this bit of rock — about three miles long, three-quarters of a mile wide — is its strategic importance, commanding the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

## One guiding principle

The British possession is also the home of a mixed bag of residents whose one uniting principle is their devotion to the crown: "British we are, British we stay." Yet the Spanish have never given up hopes of regaining this tiny peninsula, linked to the Spanish mainland by a sandy isthmus.

The talks between Britain and Spain, both members of the NATO alliance, were called for under an agreement signed in 1980 in Lisbon, Portugal. Originally to have begun in spring 1982, they were delayed after Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands and war followed.

The reason for the delay: When Britain showed it was willing to go 8,000 miles to the South Atlantic to defend one colonial outpost, prospects for agreement over another, 1,400 miles by sea from the British Isles, seemed less than promising.



Enshrouded in legend and protected by custom, the famed Barbary apes of Gibraltar are looked after by British troops who sometimes have to break up fights between competing packs. Legend says that

Gibraltar, which Spain seeks, will remain British as long as the 'apes' — which, in reality, are tailed monkeys — remain on the Rock (National Geographic photo).

driven out and moved to the town of San Roque; Spain still officially views its residents as the descendants of Gibraltar residents "temporarily" living there.

It was Article X of the Anglo-Spanish Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713 to end the War of the Spanish Succession, that changed the rules of the Gibraltar game.

The ancients called the Rock Calpe, seeing it as a giant cup tilted on its side, and also as one of the two Pillars fashioned by Hercules to mark his progress in accomplishing one of his Twelve Labours.

Under its terms, the Roman Catholic king of Spain ceded the Rock to Britain forever, so long as

Catholics living there could practice their religion, so long as Jews and Moors were barred from residence, and so long as the border with Spain was guarded to prevent smuggling. If the British ever decided to leave, the treaty said, the Rock must first be offered to Spain.

Each of the terms has aroused contention: most have been violated. For example, the Gibraltarian population contains a number of Jews — the current and longtime political leader, Sir Joshua Hassan, is a Jew — and Moors have performed much of the menial labour since Spanish day labourers from nearby La Linea were barred by Spanish edict from crossing the border in the 1960s.

## A lengthy stay

The Muslims held the Rock until 1309, despite southward advances by Spanish and other Christian forces. In that year Ferdinand IV of Castile and Leon drove the Muslims out, but they returned in 1333 and held sway again until the Spanish ejected them for good on Aug. 20, 1462 — the day of St. Bernard, who became Gibraltar's patron saint.

Gibraltar remained Spanish, with only a small settlement, until 1704. Then during the War of the Spanish Succession, a combined Anglo-Dutch force under English Adm. Sir George Rooke invaded in the name of the Archduke of Austria. Most of the settlers were

Spanish armed vessels afloat. It was Gibraltar's strategic importance as the key to the western Mediterranean that made it useful to the expanding British Empire, particularly after Suez Canal opened in the 19th century and the empire's ships dominated the world's sea lanes.

Gibraltar's long spell of peace during this period permitted the development of its military fortifications, its naval base, and the town — its population including Genoese, Portuguese, and Maltese.

There was little room for expansion; only a limited area is habitable. The upper reaches of the Rock are populated by two colonies of Barbary apes — actually tailless monkeys — that dwell there under army protection. Legend holds that the British will remain in Gibraltar as long as the apes do.

Living conditions are not always pleasant. An east wind called the Levante often results in a cloud that produces hot, humid weather. Since there is little usable groundwater, rain is a major source of supply, trapped on corrugated iron sheets attached to the east side of the Rock and guided into reservoirs. There are no green English lawns — though there is a miniature golf course.

## A home on the Rock

Despite these difficulties, a distinctive population of "Gibraltarians" call the Rock home. Though they are fiercely loyal to Britain, their everyday language is Spanish spattered with English, and on their 26 miles of road they drive on the right. A 1981 census

put the total civilian population at 30,522, including 19,666 Gibraltarians, 7,289 other British subjects, and 3,567 aliens.

The base of the economy is now, as it has been for centuries, in support of the military role, though Gibraltar's free port status once led to a thriving tobacco smuggling trade.

During World War I the Rock was a major coaling station for Allied ships. In World War II, in which Spain again remained neutral, Gibraltar served as a permanent aircraft carrier for Allied planes and as the launching point for the invasion of North Africa. Planes took off from an airstrip built on the isthmus. Most non-military residents were evacuated until war's end.

After the war, the era of long-range bombers and the nuclear age, combined with the gradual dissolution of the British Empire, began to lessen the Rock's importance, though it is still a "choke point" for Mediterranean shipping. At the same time, Spain began to reassess her claim to what she still regarded as her property.

Spain's actions, especially during the 1960s, were two-pronged. She went to the United Nations and successfully urged the General Assembly to vote for "decolonisation" of Gibraltar, while avoiding censure for maintaining two Spanish enclaves on the Moroccan coast. And she began to tighten the economic screws, eventually closing the border entirely in 1969. (The new Spanish Socialist government reopened it to local pedestrians last December.)

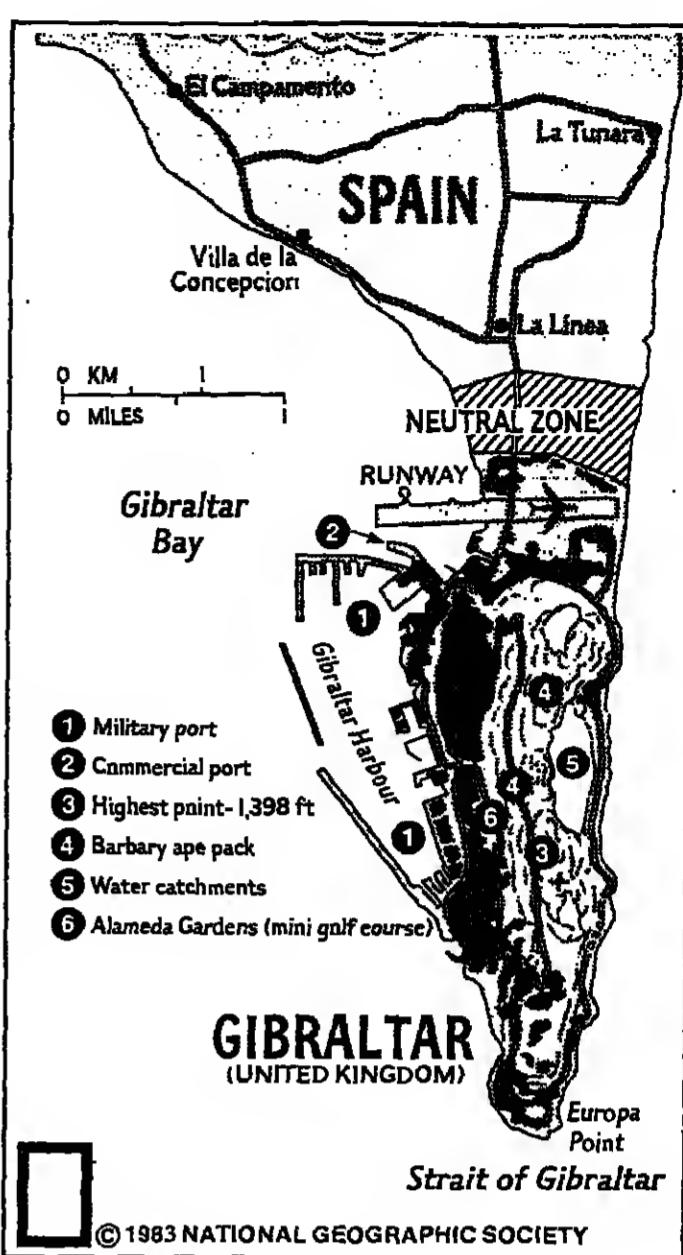
The British responded by granting almost total internal self-government to the Gibraltarians, and by conducting a 1967 referendum on whether they wanted to retain British sovereignty or join Spain. They voted, 12,138 to 44, to remain British, and Britain gave them a new constitution whose preamble said no change of sovereignty would take place against the residents' wishes.

## Tourism plus subsidies

In response to the blockade, the British attempted to step up tourism in Gibraltar, with limited success, and provided substantial subsidies to prop up the Rock's economy. In 1980 British government expenditure generated 65 per cent of the gross national product.

Negotiations between the two countries had begun in 1966 but got nowhere. With the return to democracy in Spain after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco, and the effort by Spain to join NATO and the European Economic Community, talks resumed, resulting in the 1981 agreement to pursue the issue. Each side agreed to consider "any proposals" which opens the door to discussions of the touchy sovereignty issue.

To meet the suspicions of residents, Spain has said it would give them the right to remain British citizens if Spain obtains sovereignty over the land. All Spanish political factions have urged the return of Gibraltar to Spanish sovereignty. "I was in Spain on election night, and in Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's victory speech, there were only two references to foreign policy issues," said Eusebio Mujal-Leon, an assi-



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stant professor of government at Georgetown University in Washington. "One of them was to Gibraltar. It showed that for the Spanish, regardless of party affiliation, Gibraltar remains a thorn in their side."

The key difference between Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands situation is that Spain has said it will not use force to regain sovereignty. With Spain in NATO and in the process of negotiating its military role, the question of who rules the military base of Gibraltar becomes important.

## Shipyard to close

The Falkland Islands war, several American experts agreed, has hardened British attitudes on Gibraltar, at least temporarily. But the British have said they would close the Rock's naval shipyard this year and several of the observers said that its closing could

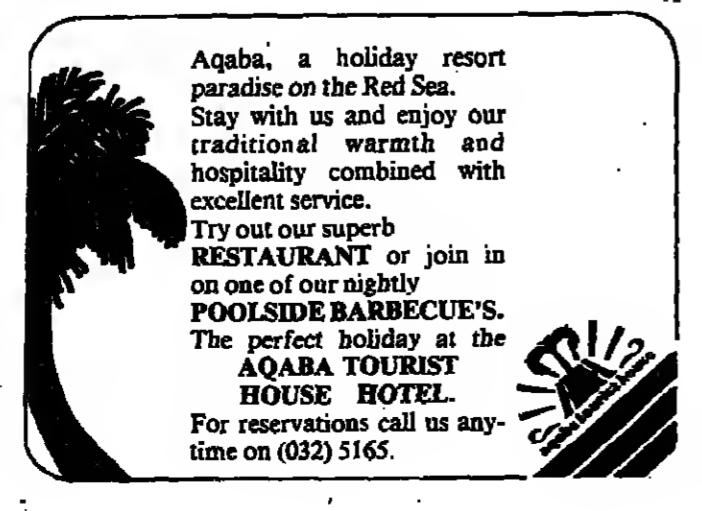
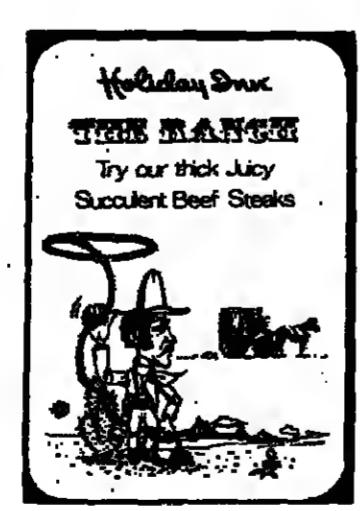
signal greater flexibility on the entire question. The government hopes a private ship repair yard will replace the naval shipyard, and has sought private investors, promising financial aid at the outset.

In the long run, the experts agreed, Britain will probably yield sovereignty, perhaps with an interim period of joint rule or through some diplomatic contrivance that would preserve Gibraltarian interests and give the British a graceful way out.

"Sooner or later, the British will give up control of Gibraltar," said W. Kendall Myers, a historian and professorial lecturer at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "Not surprisingly, they don't like to think about that too much. It's a final recognition that the days of the empire are finished."

National Geographic news feature

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE



# SPORTS

## McEnroe does it again

**NEW YORK (R)** — Top-seeded John McEnroe threw a tantrum in the first round of the U.S. open tennis tournament Tuesday, throwing sawdust and cursing a spectator and the umpire as he scrambled to a 6-3, 5-7, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1 win over fellow-American Trey Walkte.

McEnroe, who has not won a tournament since capturing his second Wimbledon title in July, was fined a total of \$1,500 by tennis officials for his antics on court during the three-hour and 11-minute match.

He was fined \$1,000 for cursing at a spectator and throwing sawdust at him. \$500 for abusing the umpire and \$300 for swatting a ball at the grandstand.

McEnroe said the spectator had distracted him by repeatedly applauding when he committed an

error or a service fault.

"I asked him if he was going to keep on cheering every time I miss a serve, and replied, 'I'm working on it,'" McEnroe said.

"It really bothered me. I lost my concentration, and I played worse after the incident."

McEnroe did not find his touch until the fourth set when he lost only eight points.

Walke played aggressively throughout, recording 28 outright winners against seven by the three-time open champion. McE-

nroe hammered in 15 aces, but he was guilty of nine double-fauls and committed 13 unforced errors compared with nine by Walke.

"I don't feel I moved very well," McEnroe said. "And I missed a lot of unforced shots. You don't win in tournaments that way. But in the fourth set I started to make him work for his shots and I think he got tired."

McEnroe said he questioned only one call during the match. "I told the umpire the line judge was doing a bad job and I got a warning," he said.

Vitas Gerulaitis, runner-up to McEnroe in 1979, fought off three matchpoints to beat Marcos Hocman of Brazil, 3-6, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Gerulaitis, beaten in the first round last year, saved the first matchpoint at 2-5 on his service in

the fourth set and staved off two more matchpoints in the eighth game.

Seventh-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina became a first-round casualty for the second year in a row in the \$2 million event, going down 6-2, 6-3, 7-6, to Tim Wilkison of the U.S.

Clerc, who lost a five-set struggle to Australia's Kim Warwick a year ago, went out even quicker against the lefthanded Wilkison on a gorgeous, balmy day at the U.S. national tennis centre at flushing meadow.

Clerc, 25, had a miserable first half of 1983 and also lost in the opening round at Wimbledon. But he has been one of the most formidable players on the U.S. summer circuit and won three consecutive tournaments last month.

The crews of both yachts indicated their willingness to make a fourth attempt Wednesday to get a result. The best-of-seven series must be completed by Sept. 8, five days before the first race in America's cup is scheduled.

## Australia II, Victory '83 fail to complete race

**NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R)** — Australia II and England's Victory '83 failed to the third time Tuesday to complete a race in their best-of-seven series to determine this year's America's cup challenger.

The British and Australian yachts were to have sailed a 24.3-mile course starting from the America's cup buoy, 16 kilometres off the Rhode Island coastline. But at 2 p.m. local time (111 a.m. GMT), with no real wind in sight, the race was postponed.

Courageous managed to overtake its rival close to the next mark, made the better turn at the buoy and was in command from there to the end of the third leg where the race was shortened.

While the two American yachts were racing their support teams were hard at work on land experimenting with fins, similar in function but not the same in shape as those fitted to the keel of Australia II.

The two American yachts engaged in trials to decide which will

## THE Daily Crossword

By June J. Bors

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15	Houston athlete	40 Relaxes	86	Bethlehem visitors	30	Dinner
16	Kilm	44 Rebel	87	Portico of	31	Handle
17	Active one	45 Portico of	88	American fur trader	32	River of Hades
18	Tea	46 Slack	89	Armenian village	33	African
19	Gist	47 Philanthropist	90	Starchy plant	34	Starchy
20	Iowa religious colony	48 Close-mouthed one	91	Faction	35	Related
22	Preserve	51 Invoke a Constitutional right	92	Desiderata	37	Illuminated
23	Created	52 Be defeated	93	Arabian gulf	38	Arden
24	Wins first prize	58 Be defeated	DOWN		41	Ardene
			1	Former Egyptian leader	42	Amphetamine
			2	Fragrance	43	Strong wind
			3	More furtively	49	Astern
			4	Singers Lena and Marilyn	50	Vaporous emanation
			5	Alamos	52	Islamic bible
			6	Mod	53	Obliterates
			7	Wonderland girl	54	State
			8	Glacial ice block	55	Released
			9	9	56	Barter
			10	Business	57	Greek god of marriage
			11	Eya part	58	Meek one
			12	Droplet	59	Ellipse
					60	Utah state flower
					65	Turf
					66	Hesitation sounds

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ETIENNE	ABILIS	SITE	10
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BUDDING	ABILIS	11	12
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## TO LET

Furnished flat of one bedroom, dining and living room, with balcony and central heating. Location: Jabal Luweibdeh.

Call tel: 25832

## SECRETARY WANTED

Female typist, fluent in English commercial correspondence of part time.

AL-HADDAD TRADING CO. / SAKF AL-SAIL STR.  
TEL. (37115)

## FOR RENT

One 3 bedroom furnished apartment on 4th Circle, opposite Japanese Embassy with independent central heating, telephone, water and electricity.

Call: 672839 - Amman

## INVITATION

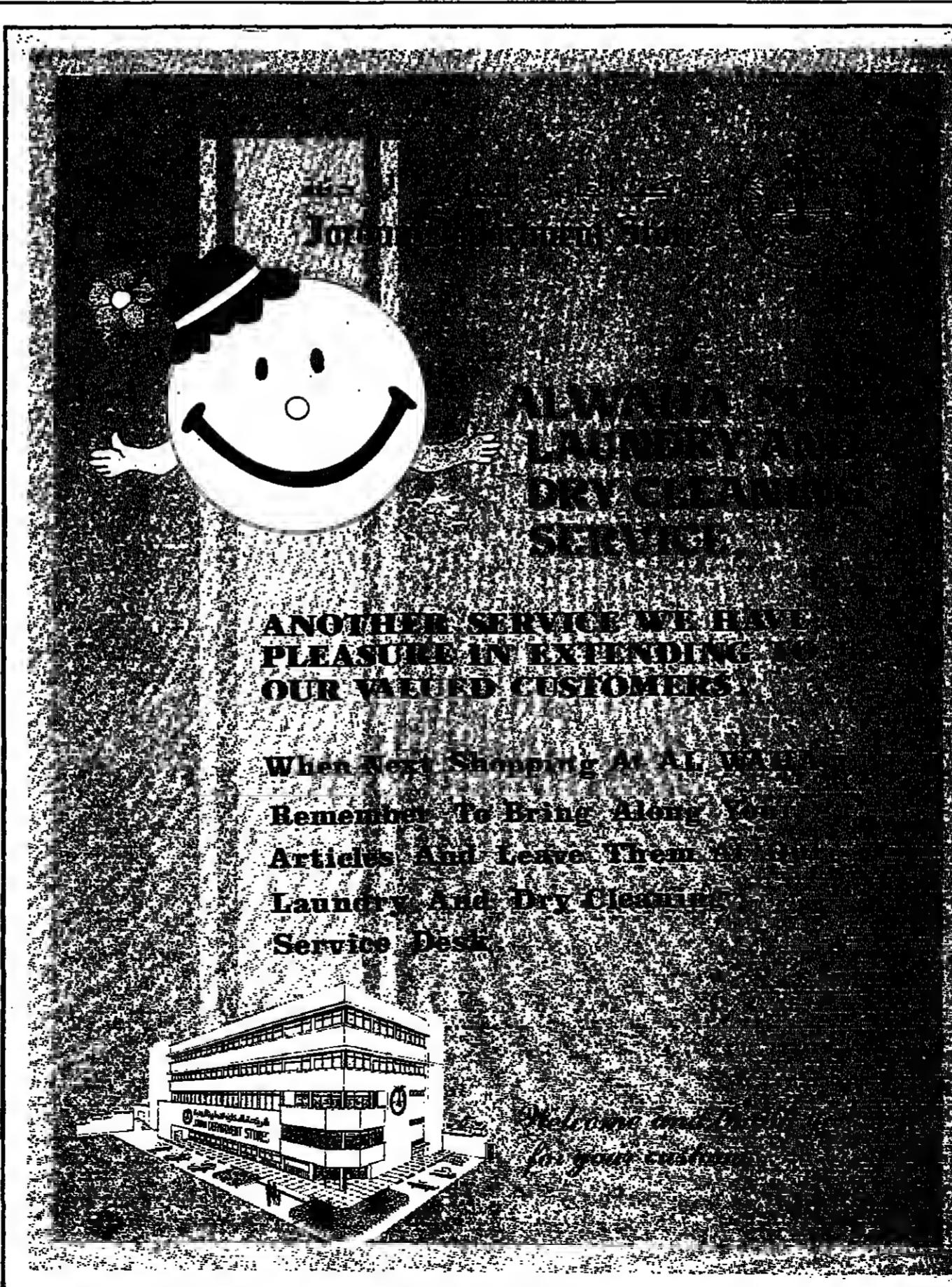
Foreign Mission is now conducting a prequalification bid survey on contractors capable of performing renovation/construction in the Chancery building. The project is in the range of JD 268,000.

To be invited to bid, interested contractors must demonstrate technical expertise and financial soundness. Special forms must be completed and returned by Sept. 22, 1983.

Please call 44371, Ext. 345 and contact the Procurement Office for the necessary forms or additional information.

## CORDOVA SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

has vacancies for:  
 1. A female teacher of English with the following qualifications:  
    (a) highly-qualified with experience  
    (b) foreigner nationality with some knowledge of Arabic (Arab nationals are accepted)  
 2. Music, art and children's games teacher  
 For informations please call at:  
 Cordova School & Kindergarten  
 Marj Al Hamam, Alia Housing Estate  
 opposite Alia Commercial Centre  
 Tel: 78111 ext. 291 after 6:00 p.m.



Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director-General

## Bahrain banker appeals for greater role for women in Gulf countries

ISTANBUL (R) — A leading banker from Bahrain Wednesday made a strong appeal for a greater role for women in Gulf countries to help boost economic development.

In a paper presented to a conference here on world monetary and development problems, Arab Investment Banking Corporation (Investcorp) President Nemir Kirdar described the problem of under-employment of women as "economically pernicious."

He said labour-starved Gulf states were retarding economic development by barring half the potential labour force from working.

There was hope in statistics showing that women were being integrated into education on a

large scale, he said.

"At the same time, equal effort must be expended in making all areas of endeavour open to women. Most important of all, women must be granted equal access to all sectors of the workplace," he added.

Mr. Kirdar said only six percent of Saudi Arabia's workforce, including expatriates who make up 43 percent of all workers in the country, were women. In Kuwait, the figure was only 10 percent.

"The very prosperity of these countries perpetuates female under-employment, as men who earn enough to support their families may keep their wives at home," he said.

But he recognised that the idea

of women working involved a cultural conflict in Gulf countries, as proposed freeing women of their "socially distinct role".

Mr. Kirdar's paper said the experience of oil-rich Gulf showed capital was not the only critical factor needed to transform countries into productive and advanced states.

Gulf countries were now realising the need for greater efficiency in both government and private sectors, he said, adding they had been too generous in their welfare programmes, creating disincentives to work.

Education had to be expanded, particularly at primary school level, to counter high illiteracy and create a better-equipped wor-

kforce, he said. He said much progress had been made, but it took time.

In Kuwait, 59 percent of the labour force had less than primary level education, he noted.

Higher education had also to concentrate on specialist vocational and technical training as well as academic and theoretical schooling, Mr. Kirdar added.

The conference, convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the private North-South round table organisation, is attended by bankers, businessmen, government ministers and aid experts from around the world. It closes Thursday.

The aggregate effects of policies which are being recommended to deficit countries have not been duly considered.

## Experts say policies urged on debtor states have negative overall effect

ISTANBUL (R) — Four economic experts have told an international conference on world monetary problems here that deflationary recovery policies urged on debtor and deficit-hit developing countries can have an overall negative effect.

They said restrictive policies in one country could help balance its external accounts, but applied to many countries such policies left little room for world export expansion.

The widespread application of restrictive policies meant "the major burden of adjustment would fall upon a reduction in imports and economic activity all round," the four said.

"In some countries political stability is at stake as a result of the continued application of these policies."

They said efforts to solve recent deficit and debt crises had con-

centrated on securing adjustment in debtor-deficit countries while this should have been matched by more expansionary policies in surplus nations.

Recent massive debt problems had been partly due to some countries following unsuitable expansionary or inward-looking policies.

But the world recession has gone much further in creating a need for adjustment than imprudent policies would have required," the four said.

To stave off the threat of consequent debt defaults and social collapse in developing countries, they called for surplus nations to shoulder a greater share of the world recession burden.

The four said increases in international development aid were needed rather than reductions, as well as cuts in agricultural subsidies by Western countries which

they said harmed poor countries reliant on commodity exports.

Current deflationary policies needed to be revised and reversed to achieve necessary expansion of world demand, and protectionism had to be halted, they said.

Setting up a "Third World bank" to secure and channel new sources of funds to developing countries was also a "promising idea", they added.

They said there was a need to study such suggestions as creating a world central bank to help manage such issues as world liquidity, reorganisation of external debts and international interest rates.

In another paper, three senior World Bank officials argued that international aid donors should increase their assistance in the interests of global recovery, saying cutbacks would be intolerable for already overburdened low-income nations.

## EC import tax plan meets stiff opposition

BRUSSELS (R) — Stiff opposition has emerged within the European Community to proposed food import taxes and controls which threaten a new trade confrontation with the United States, diplomats said Wednesday.

The proposals, aimed at appeasing European farmers due to be penalised by reform of the bloc's farm subsidies system, came under strong fire from Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands at a meeting here Tuesday of foreign, finance and farm ministers, they said.

France led others in the community who see import controls as an essential ingredient of any plan to overhaul a system which has pushed the group to the brink of bankruptcy, they added.

The community's Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager told reporters after Tuesday's meeting there was some resistance to his proposal for a consumption tax on edible oils and fats, and for limits on imports of cereals substitutes.

Washington has protested strongly against the proposals and warned of possible retaliation.

U.S. Ambassador George Vest handed a formal letter to the commission on Aug. 22 which expressed U.S. disquiet at the plan for the consumption tax, which would hit the U.S. soybean industry and the cereals substitutes import restrictions aimed mainly at U.S. corn gluten.

French Farm Minister Michel Rocard told reporters that import controls must be imposed if France were to accept some of the reform proposals.

Sir Geoffrey also recalled the free trade commitment by the leading Western economic powers at their Williamsburg summit last May but the commission countered that any measures taken would be within the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), diplomats said.

Opposition by the three countries appeared very determined and could block the plans if maintained but the diplomats said the outcome will not be known until the financial reform package takes final shape at the Athens summit in December.

## S. Korea sets up LNG firm

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Wednesday established a state-run company to deal with Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to be supplied by Indonesia from 1986 under a 20-year contract signed earlier this month.

The Korea Gas Corporation said it will distribute two million tonnes of LNG a year to Seoul and neighbouring cities for house fuel, power generation and industrial use, he said.

A gas plant is due for completion at Pyeongtaek, just south of Seoul, by December 1986 at a cost of 680 billion won (\$860 million).

### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

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## IDB, Kuwait fund give \$179m loans

BAHRAIN (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said its executive directors agreed to grant \$131 million in loans to member countries.

It said the loans would finance development projects and trade exchanges among its 42 member countries and brought to \$681 million loans it granted in the year which started last October.

A total of \$20 million each went to Jordan and Pakistan, \$25 million to Morocco and \$15 million to Bangladesh to finance the purchase of crude oil from member countries.

It also lent \$25 million to Iraq for the import of industrial goods.

Another \$7.4 million went to Morocco to finance a water and electricity project and \$5.3 million were extended to South Yemen to finance a health project and the construction of three medical training centres.

Pakistan was granted a loan of \$10.6 million to help finance small and medium-sized projects there.

Further loans and aid went to Niger, Sierra Leone, the Maldives, Djibouti and Yugoslavia, it said.

Meanwhile, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is to extend \$47.89 million in loans to Jordan, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde for development projects.

Jordan will receive \$34.18 million for an \$87.86 million irrigation and power project, Guinea-Bissau will get a loan of \$10.4 million for a \$49.6 million port improvement scheme and \$3.31 million will go to Cape Verde for a communications project expected to cost \$12.88 million.

## Dollar firms sharply on foreign exchanges

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar gained further strength on foreign exchanges Wednesday, aided by renewed worries that U.S. interest rates will rise and by market concern over Middle East tensions.

It opened here at 2.7055 marks, over a pfennig above the close Tuesday.

The dollar's opening was in line with highs reached in the Far East overnight and above the New York close at 2.6955.

The U.S. currency last opened above 2.70 marks on Aug. 15.

In Paris, the dollar rose to an early 8.1435 French francs from its close of 8.095.

Dealers said the dollar's rise in Europe was sparked by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's remark Tuesday that U.S. interest rates may move up further as the recovery continues unless federal borrowing is cut.

Dealers also said the dollar was being bought as a safe haven for funds as fighting in Lebanon intensifies.

Sterling was at an early level of \$1.4903 in London, just slightly weaker than Tuesday's close of 1.4990.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

London (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4927/37	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2337/40	Canadian dollars
	2.7160/70	West German marks
	3.0260/70	Dutch guilders
	2.1925/35	Swiss francs
	54.41/44	Belgian francs
	8.1420/50	French francs
	161.35/1614.50	Italian lire
	246.71/80	Japanese yen
	7,9450/9500	Swedish crowns
	7,5150/5200	Norwegian crowns
	9.7325/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	414.00/414.50	U.S. dollars

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is excellent for getting a good start at doing whatever concerns your romantic interests as well as where putting your ideas across and understanding are concerned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with those persons who can assist you with your routines and make them more efficient-running.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be very businesslike in the daytime and find better ways and means of adding to property and other assets.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find the right channel in which to express your ideas best during the daytime and don't tussle over minutiae in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan that campaign now for gaining your cherished aims and stop procrastinating. Communicate with loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can be with friends and admirers during the daytime and get fine results, but economize in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your career aims well and strengthen your purpose so that you can gain them more quickly. You get approval from bigwigs today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study into those situations you do not understand and they soon clarify themselves and you know how to proceed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be ingenious at handling business affairs today and gain fine benefits from them. Leave nothing undone that can be done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be articulate in dealing with a partner and come to a better understanding, have greater success in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you organize your work early, you find you can plow right through it wisely, easily. Don't make any changes.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan more amusement that can lift your spirits and make kin feel more cheerful also. Then find better ways of economizing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make conditions at home more harmonious and show you are truly devoted to kin. Invite friends in early and have fun.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will be very loquacious in early years and who can project self and ideas very well, so start the education along lines of the law, the pulpit, teaching and the like for best results.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is excellent for getting a good start at doing whatever concerns your romantic interests as well as where putting your ideas across and understanding are concerned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ask family what they would like you to do and then carry through willingly with their ideas. Spend the evening with loved ones.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study into travel and correspondence problems and get them solved very nicely. Consider new methods of doing things.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study those problematical affairs well and make right decisions just how best to solve them early, then carry through.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study your true ambitions and make headway in attaining them. Be with good friends in the evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) The morning is fine for being with advisors but later don't go overboard where asking favors is concerned. Communicate with close ties.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Fine day to see close friends who really like you and gain favors from them that you need. Early make appointments for social life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get focused on important work and get much done so that you are satisfied. Bigwigs are best contacted in the morning.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You get good ideas but need to sift out the best of these and put them in motion quickly. Make new contacts who can be helpful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Come to a better understanding with debtors and creditors by proper discussions. Later get your accounts in order.

CAPRICORN (Dec.

# WORLD

## Over 1 million Filipinos bid emotional farewell to Aquino

**MANILA (R)** — More than one million people, many singing patriotic songs, turned out Wednesday as the body of assassinated Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino was carried through the streets of Manila to his grave.

The emotional farewell followed a funeral service at the San Domingo Church attended by more than 10,000 people, including at least five ambassadors and other senior diplomats, who were told by Roman Catholic Cardinal Jaime Sin that Aquino "challenged the state to restore the dignity they have lost."

A monsoon downpour hit the city as Sen. Aquino's coffin was carried on a ten-wheeler truck along a 25 kilometre route to the cemetery and police said they had unconfirmed reports that one person was killed and two injured when lightning hit a tree under which they were standing.

Police estimated that more than one million people lined the route as the 1.5 kilometre long cavalcade moved along through a sea of humanity.

Hundreds of thousands sang

there, the thing you would expect with a crowd this size."

Police kept a deliberately low profile and most of those on the streets were without their usual service revolvers.

But out of sight, police squads stood ready with metal and wooden riot shields and truncheons and reinforced with water cannon trucks.

At one government departmental office said he was the only one who had showed up for work. "I can't think where the others are."

Inside the church, Sen. Aquino lay in a glass-topped, flag-draped coffin, dressed in the clothes he wore when he was shot 10 days ago as left the airliner that had brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Police Tuesday identified the alleged killer as Rolando Galman, 33. They described him as a notorious killer and hired gunman who had links with organised crime.

Mourners in the church included Sen. Aquino's 73-year-old mother, his widow, Corazon, and

their five children, and political allies who had counted on the former senator leading them in their campaign against the government of Mr. Marcos.

Sen. Aquino's 12-year-old daughter Kristina said in an eulogy to her father: "I am confident... that my daddy has fulfilled his destiny and that he did not give his life in vain."

"Let us pray for the eternal repose of Benigno Aquino," she said. "Let us pray for all those who suffered from poverty and injustice. Let us pray for all those gathered here that we may be strengthened to cope with the ever-increasing difficulties that we now face."

"Let us pray for the leaders of our nation that they will work for the best interest of our people. Let us pray for peace and national reconciliation."

About 20 priests took part in the funeral service, which went on much longer than anticipated and put well behind schedule a programme that included functions at the memorial to Philippines national hero Jose Rizal, executed by the Spanish colonial rulers in 1896.

## Shuttle launches Indian satellite without hitch

**KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R)** — The space shuttle Challenger Wednesday successfully deployed its primary cargo, a sophisticated weather and communications satellite for India.

Mission specialists Guion Bluford and Dale Gardner released the \$50-million satellite, Insat-1R, from the shuttle's cargo bay using a springboard mechanism. This is the second day of the six-day voyage.

Once the shuttle is a safe distance away, a small booster rocket should carry it to a higher orbit. After a series of manoeuvres, it should be circling at a fixed point 35,900 kilometres above the Indian Ocean by next week.

One of the five astronauts reported: "Insat was deployed on time with no anomalies and the satellite looked good."

It was the fifth satellite placed in orbit in the shuttle programme, which has adopted the motto "We deliver."

The astronauts, who also include mission specialist William Thornton and pilot Daniel Brandenstein, later relayed down videotape recordings of the payload and of themselves working in the shuttle.

They were to spend the rest of

the day continuing experiments on separating live cells from a buffer solution, a process that can be done more efficiently in space and which researchers think could lead to breakthroughs in medicine.

### TDSS test

The shuttle will also be testing a Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDSS) which will enhance communication between the ground and stations and is vital to the European space project.

The first TDSS is in its proper orbit but has been having ground equipment problems.

The Indian satellite is the first of two which will relay data to 35 ground stations in India. An earlier Insat satellite malfunctioned last September.

It is a complex package providing telephone communications, direct television broadcasting to Indians who live in remote villages, and weather services, including warnings of disasters like floods and cyclones.

It will be controlled by India's mission control in Hassan, southern India.

The spacecraft is due to make its first night landing next Monday at Edwards Air Force base, California.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Holidaymaker discovers cocaine haul

**PADSTOW, England (R)** — A holidaymaker fishing off the coast of southwest England hauled in a box containing cocaine estimated to be worth £500,000 (\$750,000) at street value. Three men were to appear in court Wednesday charged with offences related to illegal importation of cocaine, a customs spokesman said. The fisherman spotted it anchored to the seabed in three metres of water near this holiday resort in North Cornwall.

### British bra-makers release statistics

**LONDON (R)** — The young women of Britain are busting out all over — that's official from the makers of brassieres who say bosoms are getting bigger. From the boyish, beampole-look favoured by English model Twiggy in the 1960s and 70s, the country's females have developed towards shapely, fuller figures in an acceptable kind of inflation. Average bust size has increased by five cm. from the old average 34b hrs to 36b, according to one manufacturer, who says the uplift has been caused by improved diet.

### Maldives to hold referendum Sept. 13

**MALE, Maldives (R)** — Maldives will hold a national referendum on Sept. 13 to elect a new president for the Indian Ocean archipelago, a government spokesman said Wednesday. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, selected by parliament earlier this month to be its candidate in the referendum, needs only a simple majority to continue as president for the next five years. Under the country's constitution, the 48-member Majlis (parliament) selects the candidate for the referendum. There are no political parties in Maldives, an Islamic nation where campaigning for the presidency is banned. Gayoom, 46, an Islamic scholar, won all but one of the votes in the Majlis on Aug. 21. Political sources said Mr. Gayoom is expected to be returned to another term, though with a lesser percentage of votes than in the previous referendum in 1978 when he won 92 per cent.

### China cracks down on violent crime

**PEKING (R)** — China's public security ministry has ordered strict controls on the carrying and use of knives as part of a crackdown on violent crime, the official People's Daily said Wednesday. It said the measure covered daggers, switchblades and other knives and applied to chisels and other tools. The announcement comes less than a week after Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi ordered harsher and speedier punishment to stamp out a wave of killings, assaults and violent robberies. Since the middle of August, several thousand hoodlums have been rounded up in Peking and other cities, according to a series of reports. Last week, 30 offenders, including a woman, were executed in Peking after a rally in the workers' sports stadium at which the mayor called for public order. Official newspapers have indicated that not only common-law criminals but also some young people with "counter-revolutionary aims" were among the delinquents being rounded up.

## Poland marks 3rd anniversary of Solidarity

**WARSAW (R)** — Poland Wednesday marked the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements that gave birth to the now-banned Solidarity free-trade union with the authorities apparently confident they could control any possible demonstrations.

Major cities were reported quiet as workers streamed into factories for the morning shift.

Underground Solidarity leaders have urged supporters to boycott public transport for two hours from 2 p.m., when the shift ends, which would mean big crowds walking along main streets.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, planned to lay a wreath

Wednesday afternoon at the three-crosses monument close to the gates of the Lenin shipyards where the 1980 accords were signed.

A formal flower-laying ceremony took place there Wednesday morning attended by official delegations from the shipyards and harbours in the Gdansk bay as well as representatives of Pro, the government's political umbrella group.

The government hopes there will be no demonstrations, and sufficient security measures have been taken to ensure calm," government press spokesman Jerzy

Urbański said.

On that day fierce clashes broke out as police used tear gas and water cannon to break up demonstrations in all major cities and five people were killed.

Although they have trundled out the police trucks and jeeps in large numbers when there has

## Chile says general's death will not affect dialogue

**SANTIAGO (R)** — Chile's military government has condemned the machine-gun killing of Santiago's chief administrator, a retired general, but said it would not affect recent moves aimed at liberalising the country's policies.

Santiago Governor Maj. Gen. Carol Urrutia, his driver and his escort were killed Tuesday by six unidentified gunmen firing from the back of a pickup truck.

The attack was the most serious against a member of the armed forces since Gen. Augusto Pinochet took power in a coup 10 years ago and came two days after

his government lifted a state of emergency in force since 1973.

The government, blaming extremists, Marxists and communists for the killing, said the attack would not alter the process of gradual political relaxation begun by Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa, a civilian, since his appointment nearly three weeks ago.

The small-scale political reforms followed bloody protests against military rule.

Mr. Jarpa, visiting Buenos Aires, said the assassination was an "isolated case" and did not justify reimposing the state of emer-

gency.

Police said the general's car was hit by 62 bullets outside his home in a Santiago suburb. An intensive hunt failed to find any trace of the killers — five men and a woman.

An anonymous telephone caller told a radio station that the banned Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) was responsible for the murder of the 57-year-old retired general, but there was no indication that the call was genuine.

Diplomats, noting that the MIR

— one of the parties in the leftist coalition of the late President Sal-

vador Allende — had been infiltrated by the security forces and reduced to near insignificance, said the killing could only serve the interests of extremists opposed to the government's opposition dialogue.

Navy commander Adm. Jose Merino said he did not think the murder would affect talks between the government and five opposition parties grouped in the democratic alliance.

He said Singapore should learn from Japan where "the computer has entered the match-making business."

"Matching is done by the computer but the print-outs are checked by a human before meetings are arranged in suitable surroundings with soft lights and romantic background music," he added.

Unlike Japan, where a woman

on reaching 30 "becomes desperate and grabs at any man available," Singapore's women graduates become more fastidious and demanding as they become set in their life-style, he said.

Mr. Goh said more than 80 per cent of about 800 female graduate teachers here were unmarried, and his own research showed that they were not very active in seeking a marriage partner.

"They are waiting for a chance

occurrence of meeting the men

who fulfil the criteria they have in mind. If this is so, their marriage would amount to what statisticians call a random event," Mr. Goh said.

He is the third cabinet minister to defend Mr. Lee's elitist theory, which has raised a public uproar here.

Mr. Goh, who is also the education minister, presented statistics to show that children born

of graduate parents completed primary education with better results.

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occurrence of meeting the men

who fulfil the criteria they have in mind. If this is so, their marriage

would amount to what statisticians call a random event," Mr. Goh said.

He is the third cabinet minister

to defend Mr. Lee's elitist theory,

which has raised a public uproar here.

Mr. Goh, who is also the education

minister, presented statistics to

show that children born

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### CONTRACT CONSIDERATIONS VS. SUIT ODDS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**

♦ 643

♦ QJ63

♦ A109

♦ J53

**WEST**

EAST

♦ Void

♦ Q107

♦ AK9g

♦ 1072

♦ K8752

♦ Q643

♦ K874

♦ 962

**SOUTH**

♦ AKJ9852

♦ 54

♦ J

♦ AQ10

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Dble 2 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦.

South made a theoretically

correct play, but it cost him

his four spade contract.

However, the technically

correct play would have suc-

ceeded!

North's raise to two

spades after West had inter-</p